

Stanford University

Stanford University, officially **Leland Stanford Junior University**,^{[12][13]} is a private research university in Stanford, California. Stanford was founded in 1885 by Leland and Jane Stanford in memory of their only child, Leland Stanford Jr., who had died of typhoid fever at age 15 the previous year.^[2] Stanford is ranked among the best universities in the world by academic publications.^{[14][15][16][17][18]} It is also one of the top fundraising institutions in the country, becoming the first school to raise more than one billion dollars in a year.^[19]

Leland Stanford was a U.S. senator and former governor of California who made his fortune as a railroad tycoon. The school admitted its first students on October 1, 1891,^{[2][3]} as a coeducational and non-denominational institution. Stanford University struggled financially after the death of Leland Stanford in 1893 and again after much of the campus was damaged by the 1906 San Francisco earthquake.^[20] Following World War II, provost Frederick Terman supported faculty and graduates' entrepreneurialism to build self-sufficient local industry in what would later be known as Silicon Valley.^[21]

The university is organized around seven schools: three schools consisting of 40 academic departments at the undergraduate level as well as four professional schools that focus on graduate programs in law, medicine, education, and business. All schools are on the same campus. Students compete in 36 varsity sports, and the university is one of two private institutions in the Division I FBS Pac-12 Conference. It has gained 128 NCAA team championships,^[22] and Stanford has won the NACDA Directors' Cup for 25 consecutive years, beginning in 1994–1995.^[23] In addition, Stanford students and alumni have won 270 Olympic medals including 139 gold medals.^[24]

As of April 2021, 84 Nobel laureates, 29 Turing Award laureates,^[note 1] and eight Fields Medalists have been affiliated with Stanford as students, alumni, faculty, or staff.^[45] In addition, Stanford is particularly noted for its entrepreneurship and is one of the most successful universities in attracting funding for start-ups.^{[46][47][48][49][50]} Stanford alumni have founded numerous companies, which combined produce more than \$2.7 trillion in annual revenue and have created 5.4 million jobs as of 2011, roughly equivalent to the 7th largest economy in the world (as of 2020).^{[51][52][53]} Stanford is the alma mater of one president of the United States (Herbert Hoover), 74 living billionaires, and 17 astronauts.^[54] It is also one of the leading producers of Fulbright Scholars, Marshall Scholars, Rhodes Scholars, and members of the United States Congress.^[55]

Stanford University



Motto	<u>German</u> : <i>Die Luft der Freiheit weht</i> ^[1]
Motto in English	"The wind of freedom blows" ^[1]
Type	<u>Private research university</u>
Established	1891 ^{[2][3]}
Founder	<u>Leland</u> and <u>Jane Stanford</u>
Academic affiliations	<u>AAU</u> <u>Space-grant</u>
Endowment	\$27.7 billion (2019) ^[4]
Budget	\$6.6 billion (2020–21) ^[5]
President	<u>Marc Tessier-Lavigne</u>
Provost	<u>Persis Drell</u>
Academic staff	2,240 ^[6]
Administrative staff	12,508 ^[7] excluding <u>SHC</u>
Students	17,249 (Fall 2019) ^[8]
Undergraduates	6,996 (Fall 2019) ^[8]
Postgraduates	10,253 (Fall

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Explanatory notes

References

Further reading

External links

	2019) ^[8]
Location	Stanford, California, United States 37°25′42″N 122°10′08″W^[9]
Campus	Suburban, 8,180 acres (12.8 sq mi; 33.1 km ²) ^[6]
Academic term	Quarter
Colors	Cardinal and white ^[10] <div>■□</div>
Nickname	Cardinal
Sporting affiliations	NCAA Division I FBS <ul style="list-style-type: none">Pac-12 (primary)IRAPCCSCMPSF
Mascot	None ^[11]
Website	www.stanford.edu (https://www.w.stanford.edu/)
<div>Stanford</div>	

History



Center of the campus in 1891.^[56]

Stanford University was founded in 1885 by Leland and Jane Stanford, dedicated to the memory of Leland Stanford Jr, their only child. The institution opened in 1891 on Stanford's previous Palo Alto farm.

Jane and Leland Stanford modeled their university after the great eastern universities, most specifically Cornell University. Stanford was referred to as the "Cornell of the West" in 1891 due to a majority of its faculty being former

Cornell affiliates (professors, alumni, or both), including its first president, David Starr Jordan, and second president, John Casper Branner. Both Cornell and Stanford were among the first to have higher education be accessible, nonsectarian, and open to women as well as to men. Cornell is credited as one of the first American universities to adopt this radical departure from traditional education, and Stanford became an early adopter as well.^[57]



Ichthyologist and founding president of Stanford, David Starr Jordan.

From an architectural point of view, the Lelands, particularly Jane, wished to see their university look different from the eastern universities, which had often sought to emulate the style of English university buildings. They specified in the founding grant^[58] that the buildings should "be like the old adobe houses of the early Spanish days; they will be one-storied; they will have deep window seats and open fireplaces, and the roofs will be covered with the familiar dark red tiles". This guides the campus buildings to this day. The Lelands also hired renowned landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted to design the campus.

When Leland Stanford died in 1893, the continued existence of the university was in jeopardy due to a federal lawsuit against his estate, but Jane Stanford insisted the university remain in operation throughout the financial crisis.^{[59][60]} The university suffered major damage from the 1906 San Francisco earthquake; most of the damage was repaired, but a new library and gymnasium were demolished, and some original features of Memorial Church and the Quad were never restored.^[61]

During the early 20th century the university added four professional graduate schools. Stanford University School of Medicine was established in 1908 when the university acquired Cooper Medical College in San Francisco;^[62] it moved to the Stanford campus in 1959.^[63] The university's law department, established as an undergraduate curriculum in 1893, was transitioned into a professional law school starting in 1908, and received accreditation from the American Bar Association in 1923.^[64] The Stanford Graduate School of Education grew out of the Department of the History and Art of Education, one of the original 21 departments at Stanford, and became a professional graduate school in 1917.^[65] The Stanford Graduate School of Business was founded in 1925 at the urging of then-trustee Herbert Hoover.^[66] In 1919, The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace was started by Herbert Hoover to preserve artifacts related to World War I. The SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory (originally named the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center), established in 1962, performs research in particle physics.^[67]

In the 1940s and 1950s, engineering professor and later provost Frederick Terman encouraged Stanford engineering graduates to invent products and start their own companies.^[68] During the 1950s he established Stanford Industrial Park, a high-tech commercial campus on university land.^[69] Also in the 1950s William Shockley, co-inventor of the silicon transistor, recipient of the 1956 Nobel Prize for Physics, and later professor of physics at Stanford, moved to the Palo Alto area and founded a company, Shockley Semiconductor Laboratory. The next year eight of his employees resigned and formed a competing company, Fairchild Semiconductor. The presence of so many high-tech and semiconductor firms helped to establish

Stanford and the mid-Peninsula as a hotbed of innovation, eventually named Silicon Valley after the key ingredient in transistors.^[70] Shockley and Terman are often described, separately or jointly, as the "fathers of Silicon Valley".^{[71][72]}

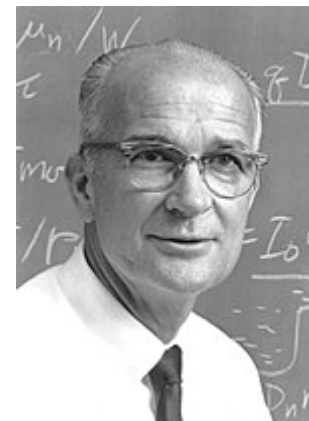
Land

Most of Stanford is on an 8,180-acre (12.8 sq mi; 33.1 km²)^[6] campus, one of the largest in the United States.^[note 2] It is on the San Francisco Peninsula, in the northwest part of the Santa Clara Valley (Silicon Valley) approximately 37 miles (60 km) southeast of San Francisco and approximately 20 miles (30 km) northwest of San Jose. In 2008, 60% of this land remained undeveloped.^[75]

Stanford's main campus includes a census-designated place within unincorporated Santa Clara County, although some of the university land (such as the Stanford Shopping Center and the Stanford Research Park) is within the city limits of Palo Alto. The campus also includes much land in unincorporated San Mateo County (including the SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory and the Jasper Ridge Biological Preserve), as well as in the city limits of Menlo Park (Stanford Hills neighborhood), Woodside, and Portola Valley.^[76]

Central campus

The academic central campus is adjacent to Palo Alto, bounded by El Camino Real, Stanford Avenue, Jane Stanford Way, and Sand Hill Road. The United States Postal Service has assigned it two ZIP Codes: 94305 for campus mail and 94309 for P.O. box mail. It lies within area code 650.



William Shockley, Stanford professor, Nobel laureate in physics, "Father of Silicon Valley"



An aerial photograph of the center of the Stanford University campus in 2008.



View of the main quadrangle of Stanford with Memorial Church in the center background from across the grass-covered Oval.

Non-central campus

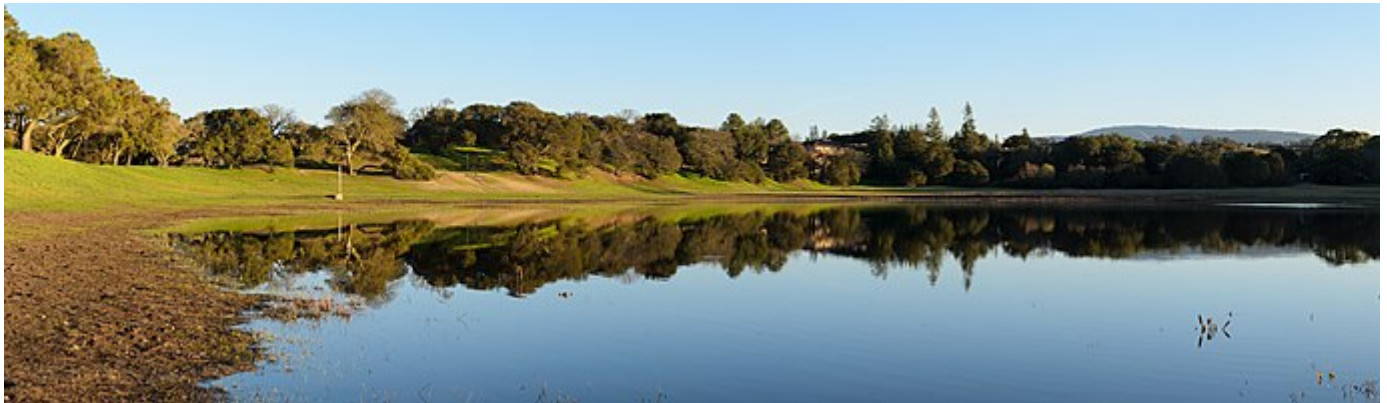
Stanford currently operates in various locations outside of its central campus.

On the founding grant:

- Jasper Ridge Biological Preserve is a 1,200-acre (490 ha) natural reserve south of the central campus owned by the university and used by wildlife biologists for research.
- SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory is a facility west of the central campus operated by the university for the Department of Energy. It contains the longest linear particle accelerator in the world, 2 miles (3.2 km) on 426 acres (172 ha) of land.^[77]
- Golf course and a seasonal lake: The university also has its own golf course and a seasonal lake (Lake Lagunita, actually an irrigation reservoir), both home to the vulnerable California tiger salamander. As of 2012 Lake Lagunita was often dry and the university had no plans to artificially fill it.^[78]

Off the founding grant:

- Hopkins Marine Station, in Pacific Grove, California, is a marine biology research center owned by the university since 1892.
- Study abroad locations: unlike typical study abroad programs, Stanford itself operates in several locations around the world; thus, each location has Stanford faculty-in-residence and staff in addition to students, creating a "mini-Stanford."^[79]
- Redwood City campus for many of the university's administrative offices in Redwood City, California, a few miles north of the main campus. In 2005, the university purchased a small, 35-acre (14 ha) campus in Midpoint Technology Park intended for staff offices; development was delayed by The Great Recession.^{[80][81]} In 2015 the university announced a development plan^[82] and the Redwood City campus opened in March 2019.^[83]
- The Bass Center in Washington, D.C. provides a base, including housing, for the Stanford in Washington program for undergraduates.^[84] It includes a small art gallery open to the public.^[85]
- China: Stanford Center at Peking University, housed in the Lee Jung Sen Building, is a small center for researchers and students in collaboration with Peking University.^{[86][87]}



Lake Lagunita in winter; the Dish, a large radio telescope, and local landmark, is visible in the Stanford-owned foothills behind the lake and is the high point of a popular campus jogging and walking trail.

Faculty residences

Many Stanford faculty members live in the "Faculty Ghetto," within walking or biking distance of campus.^[88] The Faculty Ghetto is composed of land owned by Stanford. Similar to a condominium, the houses can be bought and sold but the land under the houses is rented on a 99-year lease. Houses in the "Ghetto" appreciate and depreciate, but not as rapidly as overall Silicon Valley values.

Other uses

Some of the land is managed to provide revenue for the university such as the Stanford Shopping Center and the Stanford Research Park. Stanford land is also leased for a token rent by the Palo Alto Unified School District for several schools including Palo Alto High School and Gunn High School.^[89] El Camino Park, the oldest Palo Alto city park (established 1914), is also on Stanford land.^[90]

Landmarks

Contemporary campus landmarks include the Main Quad and Memorial Church, the Cantor Center for Visual Arts and the Bing Concert Hall, the Stanford Mausoleum with the nearby Angel of Grief, Hoover Tower, the Rodin sculpture garden, the Papua New Guinea Sculpture Garden, the Arizona Cactus Garden, the Stanford University Arboretum, Green Library and the Dish. Frank Lloyd Wright's 1937 Hanna–Honeycomb House and the 1919 Lou Henry Hoover House are both listed on the National Register of Historic Places. White Memorial Fountain (also known as "The Claw") between the Stanford Bookstore and the Old Union is a popular place to meet and to engage in the Stanford custom of "fountain hopping"; it was installed in 1964 and designed by Aristides Demetrios after a national competition as a memorial for two brothers in the class of 1949, William N. White and John B. White II, one of whom died before graduating and one shortly after in 1952.^{[91][92][93][94]}



Interior of the Stanford Memorial Church at the center of the Main Quad

Hoover Tower, at 285 feet (87 m), the tallest building on campus

The new (2006) Stanford Stadium, site of home football games

Stanford Quad with Memorial Church in the background



The Dish, a 150 feet (46 m) diameter radio telescope on the Stanford foothills overlooking the main campus

White Memorial Fountain (The Claw)

Administration and organization

Stanford is a private, non-profit university administered as a corporate trust governed by a privately appointed board of trustees with a maximum membership of 38.^{[7][note 3]} Trustees serve five-year terms (not more than two consecutive terms) and meet five times annually.^[97] A new trustee is chosen by the current trustees by ballot.^[95] The Stanford trustees also oversee the Stanford Research Park, the Stanford Shopping Center, the Cantor Center for Visual Arts, Stanford University Medical Center, and many associated medical facilities (including the Lucile Packard Children's Hospital).^[98]



Marc Tessier-Lavigne is the president of Stanford University.

The board appoints a president to serve as the chief executive officer of the university, to prescribe the duties of professors and course of study, to manage financial and business affairs, and to appoint nine vice presidents.^[99] The 11th and current president of Stanford University is Marc Trevor Tessier-Lavigne, a Canadian-born neuroscientist.^[100] The provost is the chief academic and budget officer, to whom the deans of each of the seven schools report.^{[101][102]} Persis Drell became the 13th provost in February 2017.

As of 2018, the university was organized into seven academic schools.^[103] The schools of Humanities and Sciences (27 departments),^[104] Engineering (nine departments),^[105] and Earth, Energy & Environmental Sciences (four departments)^[106] have both graduate and undergraduate programs while the Schools of Law, Medicine, Education and Business have graduate programs only. The powers and authority of the faculty are vested in the Academic Council, which is made up of tenure and non-tenure line faculty, research faculty, senior fellows in some policy centers and institutes, the president of the university, and some other academic administrators, but most matters are handled by the Faculty Senate, made up of 55 elected representatives of the faculty.^[107]

The Associated Students of Stanford University (ASSU) is the student government for Stanford and all registered students are members. Its elected leadership consists of the Undergraduate Senate elected by the undergraduate students, the Graduate Student Council elected by the graduate students, and the President and Vice President elected as a ticket by the entire student body.^[108]

Stanford is the beneficiary of a special clause in the California Constitution, which explicitly exempts Stanford property from taxation so long as the property is used for educational purposes.^[109]

Endowment and donations

The university's endowment, managed by the Stanford Management Company, was valued at \$27.7 billion as of August 31, 2019.^[4] Payouts from the Stanford endowment covered approximately 21.8% of university expenses in the 2019 fiscal year.^[4] In the 2018 NACUBO-TIAA survey of colleges and universities in the United States and Canada, only Harvard University, the University of Texas System, and Yale University had larger endowments than Stanford.^[110]

In 2006, President John L. Hennessy launched a five-year campaign called the Stanford Challenge, which reached its \$4.3 billion fundraising goal in 2009, two years ahead of time, but continued fundraising for the duration of the campaign. It concluded on December 31, 2011, having raised \$6.23 billion and breaking the previous campaign fundraising record of \$3.88 billion held by Yale.^{[111][112]} Specifically, the campaign raised \$253.7 million for undergraduate financial aid, as well as \$2.33 billion for its initiative in "Seeking Solutions" to global problems, \$1.61 billion for "Educating Leaders" by improving K-12 education, and \$2.11 billion for "Foundation of Excellence" aimed at providing academic support for Stanford students and faculty. Funds

supported 366 new fellowships for graduate students, 139 new endowed chairs for faculty, and 38 new or renovated buildings. The new funding also enabled the construction of a facility for stem cell research; a new campus for the business school; an expansion of the law school; a new Engineering Quad; a new art and art history building; an on-campus concert hall; the new Cantor Arts Center; and a planned expansion of the medical school, among other things.^{[113][114]} In 2012, the university raised \$1.035 billion, becoming the first school to raise more than a billion dollars in a year.^[19]



The original Golden spike on display at the Cantor Arts Center at Stanford University

Academics

Admissions

Stanford is considered by US News to be 'most selective', with an acceptance rate of

First-time fall freshman statistics							
	2019 ^[115]	2018 ^[116]	2017 ^[117]	2016 ^[118]	2015 ^[119]	2014 ^[120]	2013 ^[121]
Applicants	47,498	47,452	44,073	43,997	42,497	42,167	38,827
Admits	2,062	2,071	2,085	2,118	2,140	2,145	2,208
Admit rate	4.34%	4.36%	4.73%	4.81%	5.04%	5.09%	5.69%
Enrolled	1,701	1,697	1,703	1,739	1,720	1,687	1,677
Yield	82.49%	81.94%	81.68%	82.11%	80.37%	78.23%	75.96%
SAT range	1440-1550	1420-1570	1390-1540	2170-2370	2080-2360	2070-2360	2070-2350
ACT range	32-35	32-35	32-35	32-35	31-35	31-34	30-34

4%. Half of applicants accepted to Stanford have an SAT score between 1440 and 1570 or an ACT score of 32 and 35. Admissions officials consider a student's GPA to be an important academic factor, with emphasis on an applicant's high school class rank and letters of recommendation.^[122] In terms of non-academic materials as of 2019, Stanford ranks extracurricular activities, talent/ability and character/personal qualities as 'very important' in making first-time, first-year admission decisions, while ranking the interview, whether the applicant is a first-generation university applicant, legacy preferences, volunteer work and work experience as 'considered'.^[115]

Teaching and learning

Stanford follows a quarter system with the autumn quarter usually beginning in late September and the spring quarter ending in mid-June.^[123] The full-time, four-year undergraduate program has an arts and sciences focus with high graduate student coexistence.^[123] Stanford is accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges.^[124]

Stanford's admission process is need-blind for U.S. citizens and permanent residents; while it is not need-blind for international students, 64% are on need-based aid, with an average aid package of \$31,411.^[8] In 2012–13, the university awarded \$126 million in need-based financial aid to 3,485 students, with an average aid package of \$40,460.^[8] Eighty percent of students receive some form of financial aid.^[8] Stanford has a no-loan policy.^[8] For undergraduates admitted starting in 2015, Stanford waives tuition, room, and board for most

families with incomes below \$65,000, and most families with incomes below \$125,000 are not required to pay tuition; those with incomes up to \$150,000 may have tuition significantly reduced.^[125] Seventeen percent of students receive Pell Grants,^[8] a common measure of low-income students at a college.

Research centers and institutes

Stanford is classified among "R1: Doctoral Universities – Very high research activity."^[123] The university's research expenditure in fiscal year 2018 was \$1.157 billion.^[126] As of 2016 the Office of the Vice Provost and Dean of Research oversaw eighteen independent laboratories, centers, and institutes.^[127]

Other Stanford-affiliated institutions include the SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory (originally the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center), the Stanford Research Institute (an independent institution which originated at the university), the Hoover Institution (a conservative^[128] think tank) and the Hasso Plattner Institute of Design (a multidisciplinary design school in cooperation with the Hasso Plattner Institute of University of Potsdam that integrates product design, engineering, and business management education).

Stanford is home to the Martin Luther King Jr. Research and Education Institute which grew out of and still contains the Martin Luther King Jr. Papers Project, a collaboration with the King Center to publish the King papers held by the King Center.^[129] It also runs the John S. Knight Fellowship for Professional Journalists and the Center for Ocean Solutions, which brings together marine science and policy to address challenges facing the ocean.^[130]

Together with UC Berkeley and UC San Francisco, Stanford is part of the Biohub, a new medical science research center founded in 2016 by a \$600 million commitment from Facebook CEO and founder Mark Zuckerberg and pediatrician Priscilla Chan.

Libraries and digital resources

As of 2014, Stanford University Libraries (SUL) held a collection of more than 9.3 million volumes, nearly 300,000 rare or special books, 1.5 million e-books, 2.5 million audiovisual materials, 77,000 serials, nearly 6 million microform holdings, and thousands of other digital resources.^[131]

The main library in the SU library system is Green Library, which also contains various meeting and conference rooms, study spaces, and reading rooms. Lathrop Library (previously Meyer Library, demolished in 2015), holds various student-accessible media resources and houses one of the largest East Asia collections with 540,000 volumes.

Arts



Hoover Tower, inspired by the cathedral tower at Salamanca in Spain



Green Library



Bronze statues by Auguste Rodin are scattered throughout the campus, including these Burghers of Calais.

Stanford is home to the Cantor Center for Visual Arts, a museum with 24 galleries, sculpture gardens, terraces, and a courtyard first established in 1891 by Jane and Leland Stanford as a memorial to their only child. The center's collection of works by Rodin is among the largest in the world.^[132] The Thomas Welton Stanford Gallery, which was built in 1917, serves as a teaching resource for the Department of Art & Art History as well as an exhibition venue. In 2014, Stanford opened the Anderson Collection, a new museum focused on postwar American art and founded by the donation of 121 works by food service moguls Mary and Harry Anderson.^{[133][134][135]} There are outdoor art installations throughout the campus, primarily sculptures, but some murals as well. The Papua New Guinea Sculpture Garden near Roble Hall features includes wood carvings and "totem poles."

The Stanford music department sponsors many ensembles including five choirs, the Stanford Symphony Orchestra, Stanford Taiko, and the Stanford Wind Ensemble. Extracurricular activities include theater groups such as Ram's Head Theatrical Society, the Stanford Improvisors,^[136] the Stanford Shakespeare Society, and the Stanford Savoyards, a group dedicated to performing the works of Gilbert and Sullivan. Stanford is also host to ten a cappella groups, including the Mendicants (Stanford's first),^[137] Counterpoint (the first all-female group on the West Coast),^[138] the Stanford Fleet Street Singers,^[139] Harmonics, Talisman, Everyday People, Raagapella.^[140]

Reputation and rankings

<u>Academic rankings</u>	
<u>National</u>	
<u>ARWU</u> ^[141]	2
<u>Forbes</u> ^[142]	2
<u>THE/WSJ</u> ^[143]	4
<u>U.S. News & World Report</u> ^[144]	6
<u>Washington Monthly</u> ^[145]	1
<u>Global</u>	
<u>ARWU</u> ^[146]	2
<u>QS</u> ^[147]	2
<u>THE</u> ^[148]	2
<u>U.S. News & World Report</u> ^[149]	3

National Program Rankings ^[150]		Global Subject Rankings ^[151]	
Program	Ranking	Program	Ranking
Biological Sciences	1	Arts & Humanities	10
Business	1	Biology & Biochemistry	3
Chemistry	2	Cardiac & Cardiovascular Systems	6
Computer Science	1	Chemistry	2
Earth Sciences	2	Clinical Medicine	5
Economics	1	Computer Science	9
Education	3	Economics & Business	4
Engineering	2	Electrical & Electronic Engineering	47
English	3	Engineering	10
Fine Arts	32	Environment/Ecology	3
History	1	Geosciences	27
Law	2	Immunology	8
Mathematics	2	Materials Science	2
Medicine: Primary Care	30	Mathematics	1
Medicine: Research	4	Mechanical Engineering	35
Physician Assistant	21	Microbiology	10
Physics	1	Molecular Biology & Genetics	3
Political Science	1	Neuroscience & Behavior	2
Psychology	1	Oncology	19
Sociology	5	Pharmacology & Toxicology	11
Statistics	1	Physics	2
		Plant & Animal Science	34
		Psychiatry/Psychology	3
		Social Sciences & Public Health	3
		Space Science	6
		Surgery	13

In United States college ranking measures Stanford ranks high, sometimes first (see infoboxes above). *Slate* in 2014 dubbed Stanford as "the Harvard of the 21st century".^[152] *The New York Times* in the same year concluded "Stanford University has become America's 'it' school, by measures that Harvard once dominated."^[153] From polls of college applicants done by *The Princeton Review*, every year from 2013 to 2020 the most commonly named "dream college" for students was Stanford; separately, parents, too, most frequently named Stanford their "dream college."^{[154][155]}

Globally Stanford is also ranked among the top universities in the world (see infoboxes above). The *Academic Ranking of World Universities* (ARWU) ranked Stanford second in the world (after Harvard) most years from 2003 to 2020.^[156] *Times Higher Education* recognizes Stanford as one of the world's "six super brands" on its *World Reputation Rankings*, along with Berkeley, Cambridge, Harvard, MIT, and Oxford.^{[157][158]}

Discoveries and innovation

Natural sciences

- Biological synthesis of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) – Arthur Kornberg synthesized DNA material and won the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1959 for his work at Stanford.
- First Transgenic organism – Stanley Cohen and Herbert Boyer were the first scientists to transplant genes from one living organism to another, a fundamental discovery for genetic engineering.^{[159][160]} Thousands of products have been developed on the basis of their work, including human growth hormone and hepatitis B vaccine.
- Laser – Arthur Leonard Schawlow shared the 1981 Nobel Prize in Physics with Nicolaas Bloembergen and Kai Siegbahn for his work on lasers.^{[161][162]}
- Nuclear magnetic resonance – Felix Bloch developed new methods for nuclear magnetic precision measurements, which are the underlying principles of the MRI.^{[163][164]}



Felix Bloch, physics professor, 1952 Nobel laureate for his work at Stanford

Computer and applied sciences

- ARPANET – Stanford Research Institute, formerly part of Stanford but on a separate campus, was the site of one of the four original ARPANET nodes.^{[165][166]}
- Internet—Stanford was the site where the original design of the Internet was undertaken. Vint Cerf led a research group to elaborate the design of the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP/IP) that he originally co-created with Robert E. Kahn (Bob Kahn) in 1973 and which formed the basis for the architecture of the Internet.
- Frequency modulation synthesis – John Chowning of the Music department invented the FM music synthesis algorithm in 1967, and Stanford later licensed it to Yamaha Corporation.
- Google – Google began in January 1996 as a research project by Larry Page and Sergey Brin when they were both PhD students at Stanford.^[167] They were working on the Stanford Digital Library Project (SDLP). The SDLP's goal was "to develop the enabling technologies for a single, integrated and universal digital library" and it was funded through the National Science Foundation, among other federal agencies.^[168]
- Klystron tube – invented by the brothers Russell and Sigurd Varian at Stanford. Their prototype was completed and demonstrated successfully on August 30, 1937.^[169] Upon publication in 1939, news of the klystron immediately influenced the work of U.S. and UK researchers working on radar equipment.



Vint Cerf (BS 1965), co-leader of the Stanford team that designed the architecture of the internet

- RISC – ARPA funded VLSI project of microprocessor design. Stanford and UC Berkeley are most associated with the popularization of this concept. The Stanford MIPS would go on to be commercialized as the successful MIPS architecture, while Berkeley RISC gave its name to the entire concept, commercialized as the SPARC. Another success from this era were IBM's efforts that eventually led to the IBM POWER instruction set architecture, PowerPC, and Power ISA. As these projects matured, a wide variety of similar designs flourished in the late 1980s and especially the early 1990s, representing a major force in the Unix workstation market as well as embedded processors in laser printers, routers and similar products.^[170]
- SUN workstation – Andy Bechtolsheim designed the SUN workstation for the Stanford University Network communications project as a personal CAD workstation,^[171] which led to Sun Microsystems.

Businesses and entrepreneurship

Stanford is one of the most successful universities in creating companies and licensing its inventions to existing companies; it is often held up as a model for technology transfer.^{[46][47]} Stanford's Office of Technology Licensing is responsible for commercializing university research, intellectual property, and university-developed projects.

The university is described as having a strong venture culture in which students are encouraged, and often funded, to launch their own companies.^[48]

Companies founded by Stanford alumni generate more than \$2.7 trillion in annual revenue, equivalent to the 10th-largest economy in the world.^[52]

Some companies closely associated with Stanford and their connections include:

- Hewlett-Packard, 1939, co-founders William R. Hewlett (B.S, PhD) and David Packard (M.S).
- Silicon Graphics, 1981, co-founders James H. Clark (Associate Professor) and several of his grad students.
- Sun Microsystems, 1982, co-founders Vinod Khosla (M.B.A), Andy Bechtolsheim (PhD) and Scott McNealy (M.B.A).
- Cisco, 1984, founders Leonard Bosack (M.S) and Sandy Lerner (M.S) who were in charge of Stanford Computer Science and Graduate School of Business computer operations groups respectively when the hardware was developed.^[172]
- Yahoo!, 1994, co-founders Jerry Yang (B.S, M.S) and David Filo (M.S).
- Google, 1998, co-founders Larry Page (M.S) and Sergey Brin (M.S).
- LinkedIn, 2002, co-founders Reid Hoffman (B.S), Konstantin Guericke (B.S, M.S), Eric Lee (B.S), and Alan Liu (B.S).
- Instagram, 2010, co-founders Kevin Systrom (B.S) and Mike Krieger (B.S).
- Snapchat, 2011, co-founders Evan Spiegel and Bobby Murphy (B.S).
- Coursera, 2012, co-founders Andrew Ng (Associate Professor) and Daphne Koller (Professor, PhD).



Co-founder of Hewlett-Packard, Bill Hewlett, BS 1934.



Co-founder of Hewlett-Packard, David Packard, BA 1934.

Student life

Student body

Demographics of students 2011/2012 and comparison to California and United States Census 2011 estimates^{[8][173][174]}

	Undergraduate	Adjusted Percentage ^[notedemo 1]	Graduate	California	United States
Black or African American ^[notedemo 2]	7.32% (507)	8.22%	3% (279)	6.6%	13.1%
Asian ^[notedemo 2]	18.15% (1257)	19.64%	13% (1182) ^[notedemo 3]	13.6%	5.0%
White ^[notedemo 2]	36.45% (2525)	39.45%	36% (3163)	39.7%	63.4%
Hispanic/Latino	16.60% (1150)	17.97%	5% (475)	38.1%	16.7%
American Indian / N. Alaskan ^[notedemo 2]	0.91% (63)	0.98%	1% (68)	1.7%	1.2%
Native Hawaiian / U.S. Pacific Islander	0.46% (32)	0.46%	n/a ^[notedemo 3]	0.5%	0.2%
Two or more races	11.58% (802)	12.53%	n/a ^[notedemo 3]	3.6%	2.3%
Race/ethnicity unknown	0.94% (65)	1.02%	1% (61)	n/a	n/a
International student	7.59% (526)	33%	33% (2893)	n/a	n/a
Notes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. adjusted for US citizens and permanent residents only since racial breakdown in the Stanford data is not given for students here on temporary visas. The census data for California and the United States as a whole does include people who are here on temporary visas or who are undocumented. 2. Does not include Hispanic Americans 3. The data for graduate students merges Asian with Pacific Islander. Also no separate category for multiple races. 					

Stanford enrolled 6,996 undergraduate^[8] and 10,253 graduate students^[8] as of the 2019–2020 school year. Women comprised 50.4% of undergraduates and 41.5% of graduate students.^[8] In the same academic year, the freshman retention rate was 99%.

Stanford awarded 1,819 undergraduate degrees, 2,393 master's degrees, 770 doctoral degrees, and 3270 professional degrees in the 2018–2019 school year.^[8] The four-year graduation rate for the class of 2017 cohort was 72.9%, and the six-year rate was 94.4%.^[8] The relatively low four-year graduation rate is a function of the university's coterminal degree (or "coterm") program, which allows students to earn a master's degree as a 1-to-2-year extension of their undergraduate program.^[175]

As of 2010, fifteen percent of undergraduates were first-generation students.^[176]

Dormitories and student housing

As of 2013, 89% of undergraduate students lived in on-campus university housing. First-year undergraduates are required to live on campus, and all undergraduates are guaranteed housing for all four undergraduate years.^{[8][177]} Undergraduates live in 80 different houses, including dormitories, co-ops, row houses, and fraternities and sororities.^[178] At Manzanita Park, 118 mobile homes were installed as "temporary" housing from 1969 to 1991, but as of 2015 was the site of newer dorms Castano, Kimball, Lantana, and the Humanities House, completed in 2015.^{[179][180]}

Most student residences are just outside the campus core, within ten minutes (on foot or bike) of most classrooms and libraries. Some are reserved for freshman, sophomores, or upperclass students and some are open to all four classes. Most residences are co-ed; seven are all-male fraternities, three are all-female sororities, and there is also one all-female non-sorority house, Roth House. In most residences, men and women live on the same floor, but a few dorms are configured for men and women to live on separate floors (single-gender floors).^[181]



Many students use bicycles to get around the large campus.

Several residences are considered theme houses. The Academic, Language and Culture Houses include EAST (Education and Society Themed House), Hammar skjöld (International Themed House), Haus Mitteleuropa (Central European Themed House), La Casa Italiana (Italian Language and Culture), La Maison Française (French Language and Culture House), Slavianskii Dom (Slavic/East European Themed House), Storey (Human Biology Themed House), and Yost (Spanish Language and Culture). Cross-Cultural Themed Houses include Casa Zapata (Chicano/Latino Theme in Stern Hall), Muwekma-tah-ruk (American Indian/Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Themed House), Okada (Asian-American Themed House in Wilbur Hall), and Ujamaa (Black/African-American Themed House in Lagunita Court). Focus Houses include Freshman-

Sophomore College (Academic Focus), Branner Hall (Community Service), Kimball (Arts & Performing Arts), Crothers (Global Citizenship), and Toyon (Sophomore Priority).^[178] Theme houses predating the current "theme" classification system are Columbae (Social Change Through Nonviolence, since 1970),^[182] and Synergy (Exploring Alternatives, since 1972).^[183]

Co-ops or "Self-Ops" are another housing option. These houses feature cooperative living, where residents and eating associates each contribute work to keep the house running, such as cooking meals or cleaning shared spaces. These houses have unique themes around which their community is centered. Many co-ops are hubs of music, art and philosophy. The co-ops on campus are 576 Alvarado Row (formerly Chi Theta Chi), Columbae, Enchanted Broccoli Forest (EBF), Hammar skjöld, Kairos, Terra (the unofficial LGBT house),^[184] and Synergy.^[185] Phi Sigma, at 1018 Campus Drive was formerly Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity, but in 1973 became a Self-Op.^[186]

As of 2015 around 55 percent of the graduate student population lived on campus.^[187] First-year graduate students are guaranteed on-campus housing. Stanford also subsidizes off-campus apartments in nearby Palo Alto, Menlo Park, and Mountain View for graduate students who are guaranteed on-campus housing but are unable to live on campus due to a lack of space.^[188]

Athletics

As of 2016 Stanford had 16 male varsity sports and 20 female varsity sports,^[189] 19 club sports^[190] and about 27 intramural sports^[191] In 1930, following a unanimous vote by the Executive Committee for the Associated Students, the athletic department adopted the mascot "Indian." The Indian symbol and name were dropped by President Richard Lyman in 1972, after objections from Native American students and a vote by the student

senate.^[192] The sports teams are now officially referred to as the "Stanford Cardinal," referring to the deep red color, not the cardinal bird. Stanford is a member of the Pac-12 Conference in most sports, the Mountain Pacific Sports Federation in several other sports, and the America East Conference in field hockey^[193] with the participation in the inter-collegiate NCAA's Division I FBS.

Its traditional sports rival is the University of California, Berkeley, the neighbor to the north in the East Bay. The winner of the annual "Big Game" between the Cal and Cardinal football teams gains custody of the Stanford Axe.^[194]

Stanford has had at least one NCAA team champion every year since the 1976–77 school year^[195] and has earned 128 NCAA national team titles since its establishment, the most among universities,^[22] and Stanford has won 522 individual national championships, the most by any university.^[196] Stanford has won the award for the top-ranked Division 1 athletic program—the NACDA Directors' Cup, formerly known as the Sears Cup—annually for the past twenty-five straight years.^{[197][198][199][200]} Stanford athletes have won medals in every Olympic Games since 1912, winning 270 Olympic medals total, 139 of them gold.^[201] In the 2008 Summer Olympics, and 2016 Summer Olympics, Stanford won more Olympic medals than any other university in the United States.^{[202][203]} Stanford athletes won 16 medals at the 2012 Summer Olympics (12 gold, two silver and two bronze), and 27 medals at the 2016 Summer Olympics.^[204]



The Leland Stanford Junior University Marching Band rallies football fans with arrangements of "All Right Now" and other contemporary music.

Traditions

- The unofficial motto of Stanford, selected by President Jordan, is "*Die Luft der Freiheit weht*."^[205] Translated from the German language, this quotation from Ulrich von Hutten means, "The wind of freedom blows." The motto was controversial during World War I, when anything in German was suspect; at that time the university disavowed that this motto was official.^[1]
- "Hail, Stanford, Hail!" is the Stanford Hymn sometimes sung at ceremonies or adapted by the various University singing groups. It was written in 1892 by mechanical engineering professor Albert W. Smith and his wife, Mary Roberts Smith (in 1896 she earned the first Stanford doctorate in Economics and later became associate professor of Sociology), but was not officially adopted until after a performance on campus in March 1902 by the Mormon Tabernacle Choir.^{[206][207]}
- Uncommon Man/Uncommon Woman: Stanford does not award honorary degrees,^{[208][209]} but in 1953 the degree of Uncommon Man/Uncommon Woman was created to recognize individuals who give rare and extraordinary service to the University. Technically, this degree is awarded by the Stanford Associates, a voluntary group that is part of the university's alumni association. As Stanford's highest honor, it is not conferred at prescribed intervals, but only when appropriate to recognize extraordinary service. Recipients include Herbert Hoover, Bill Hewlett, Dave Packard, Lucile Packard, and John Gardner.^[210]
- Big Game events: The events in the week leading up to the Big Game vs. UC Berkeley, including Gaieties (a musical written, composed, produced, and performed by the students of Ram's Head Theatrical Society),^[211]
- Viennese Ball: a formal ball with waltzes that was initially started in the 1970s by students returning from the now-closed (since 1987) Stanford in Vienna overseas program.^[212] It is now open to all students.



Herbert Hoover (BS 1895), 31st President of the United States, founder of Hoover Institution at Stanford, recipient of the Uncommon Man award

- Full Moon on the Quad: An annual event at Main Quad, where students gather to kiss one another starting at midnight. Typically organized by the Junior class cabinet, the festivities include live entertainment, such as music and dance performances.
- Band Run: An annual festivity at the beginning of the school year, where the band picks up freshmen from dorms across campus while stopping to perform at each location, culminating in a finale performance at Main Quad.
- Mausoleum Party: An annual Halloween Party at the Stanford Mausoleum, the final resting place of Leland Stanford Jr. and his parents. A 20-year tradition, the Mausoleum party was on hiatus from 2002 to 2005 due to a lack of funding, but was revived in 2006.^[213] In 2008, it was hosted in Old Union rather than at the actual Mausoleum, because rain prohibited generators from being rented.^[214] In 2009, after fundraising efforts by the Junior Class Presidents and the ASSU Executive, the event was able to return to the Mausoleum despite facing budget cuts earlier in the year.^[215]
- Former campus traditions include the Big Game bonfire on Lake Lagunita (a seasonal lake usually dry in the fall), which was formally ended in 1997 because of the presence of endangered salamanders in the lake bed.^[216]

Religious life

Students and staff at Stanford are of many different religions. The Stanford Office for Religious Life's mission is "to guide, nurture and enhance spiritual, religious and ethical life within the Stanford University community" by promoting enriching dialogue, meaningful ritual, and enduring friendships among people of all religious backgrounds. It is headed by a dean with the assistance of a senior associate dean and an associate dean. Stanford Memorial Church, in the center of campus, has a Sunday University Public Worship service (UPW) usually in the "Protestant Ecumenical Christian" tradition where the Memorial Church Choir sings and a sermon is preached usually by one of the Stanford deans for Religious Life. UPW sometimes has multifaith services.^[217] In addition, the church is used by the Catholic community and by some of the other Christian denominations at Stanford. Weddings happen most Saturdays and the university has for over 20 years allowed blessings of same-gender relationships and now legal weddings.

In addition to the church, the Office for Religious Life has a Center for Inter-Religious Community, Learning and Experiences (CIRCLE) on the third floor of Old Union. It offers a common room, an interfaith sanctuary, a seminar room, a student lounge area, and a reading room, as well as offices housing a number of Stanford Associated Religions (SAR) member groups and the Senior Associate Dean and Associate Dean for Religious Life. Most though not all religious student groups belong to SAR. The SAR directory includes organizations that serve atheist, Baha'i, Buddhist, Christian, Hindu, Islam, Jewish, and Sikh groups, though these groups vary year by year.^[218] The Windhover Contemplation Center was dedicated in October 2014, and was intended to provide spiritual sanctuary for students and staff in the midst of their course and work schedules; the center displays the "Windhover" paintings by Nathan Oliveira, the late Stanford professor and artist.^[219]

Some religions have a larger and more formal presence on campus in addition to the student groups; these include the Catholic Community at Stanford^[220] and Hillel at Stanford.^[221]

Greek life

Fraternities and sororities have been active on the Stanford campus since 1891, when the university first opened. In 1944, University President Donald Tresidder banned all Stanford sororities due to extreme competition.^[222] However, following Title IX, the Board of Trustees lifted the 33-year ban on sororities in 1977.^[223] Students are not permitted to join a fraternity or sorority until spring quarter of their freshman year.^[224]

As of 2016 Stanford had 31 Greek organizations, including 14 sororities and 16 fraternities. Nine of the Greek organizations were housed (eight in University-owned houses and one, Sigma Chi, in their own house, although the land is owned by the University^[225]). Six chapters were members of the African American Fraternal and Sororal Association, 11 chapters were members of the Interfraternity Council, seven chapters belonged to the Intersorority Council, and six chapters belonged to the Multicultural Greek Council.^[226]

- Stanford is home to three unhoused historically National Pan-Hellenic Council (NPHC or "Divine Nine") sororities (Alpha Kappa Alpha, Delta Sigma Theta, and Sigma Gamma Rho) and three unhoused NPHC fraternities (Alpha Phi Alpha, Kappa Alpha Psi, and Phi Beta Sigma). These fraternities and sororities operate under the African American Fraternal Sororal Association (AAFSa) at Stanford.^[227]
- Seven historically National Panhellenic Conference (NPC) sororities, four of which are unhoused (Alpha Phi, Alpha Epsilon Phi, Chi Omega, and Kappa Kappa Gamma) and three of which are housed (Delta Delta Delta, Kappa Alpha Theta, and Pi Beta Phi) call Stanford home. These sororities operate under the Stanford Inter-sorority Council (ISC).^[227]
- Eleven historically National Interfraternity Conference (NIC) fraternities are also represented at Stanford, including five unhoused fraternities (Alpha Epsilon Pi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Delta Tau Delta, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and Sigma Phi Epsilon), and six housed fraternities (Kappa Alpha Order, Kappa Sigma, Phi Kappa Psi, Sigma Chi, Sigma Nu, and Theta Delta Chi). These fraternities operate under the Stanford Inter-fraternity Council (IFC).^[227]
- There are also four unhoused Multicultural Greek Council (MGC) sororities on campus (alpha Kappa Delta Phi, Lambda Theta Nu, Sigma Psi Zeta, and Sigma Theta Psi), as well as two unhoused MGC fraternities (Gamma Zeta Alpha and Lambda Phi Epsilon). Lambda Phi Epsilon is recognized by the National Interfraternity Conference (NIC).^[228]

Student groups

As of 2020, Stanford had more than 600 student organizations.^[229] Groups are often, though not always, partially funded by the University via allocations directed by the student government organization, the ASSU. These funds include "special fees," which are decided by a Spring Quarter vote by the student body. Groups span athletics and recreation, careers/pre-professional, community service, ethnic/cultural, fraternities and sororities, health and counseling, media and publications, the arts, political and social awareness, and religious and philosophical organizations.

Stanford is home to a set of student journalism publications. The Stanford Daily is a student-run daily newspaper and has been published since the University was founded in 1892.^[230] The student-run radio station, KZSU Stanford 90.1 FM, features freeform music programming, sports commentary, and news segments; it started in 1947 as an AM radio station.^[231] The Stanford Review is a conservative student newspaper founded in 1987.^[232] The Fountain Hopper (FoHo) is a financially independent, anonymous student-run campus rag publication, notable for having broken the Brock Turner story.^[233]

Stanford is also home to a large number of pre-professional student organizations, organized around missions from startup incubation to paid consulting. The Business Association of Stanford Entrepreneurial Students (BASES) is one of the largest professional organizations in Silicon Valley, with over 5,000 members. Its goal is to support the next generation of entrepreneurs. StartX is a non-profit startup accelerator for student and

faculty-led startups^[234] that over 12% of the study body has applied to. It is staffed primarily by students. Stanford Women In Business (SWIB) is an on-campus business organization, aimed at helping Stanford women find paths to success in the generally male-dominated technology industry.^[235] Stanford Marketing is a student group that provides students hands-on training through research and strategy consulting projects with Fortune 500 clients, as well as workshops led by people from industry and professors in the Stanford Graduate School of Business.^{[236][237]} Stanford Finance provides mentoring and internships for students who want to enter a career in finance. Students run *SUpost.com*, an online marketplace for Stanford students and alumni, in partnership with Stanford Student Enterprises (SSE) and the Stanford Pre-Business Association.^[238] The latter is intended to build connections among industry, alumni, and student communities.

Other groups include:

- The Stanford Axe Committee is the official guardian of the Stanford Axe and the rest of the time assists the Stanford Band as a supplementary spirit group. It has existed since 1982.^[239]
- The Stanford solar car project, in which students build a solar-powered car every 2 years and race it in either the North American Solar Challenge or the World Solar Challenge.
- Stanford American Indian Organization (SAIO) which hosts the annual Stanford Powwow started in 1971. This is the largest student run event on campus and the largest student run powwow in the country.^{[240][241]}
- The Stanford Improvisors (Slmps for short) teach and perform improvisational theatre on campus and in the surrounding community.^[242] In 2014 the group finished second in the Golden Gate Regional College Improv tournament^[243] and they've since been invited twice to perform at the annual San Francisco Improv Festival.^[244]
- Asha for Education is a national student group founded in 1991. It focuses mainly on education in India and supporting nonprofit organizations that work mainly in the education sector. Asha's Stanford chapter organizes events like Holi as well as lectures by prominent leaders from India the university campus.^{[245][246][247]}

Safety

Stanford's Department of Public Safety is responsible for law enforcement and safety on the main campus. Its deputy sheriffs are peace officers by arrangement with the Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office.^[248] The department is also responsible for publishing an annual crime report covering the previous three years as required by the Clery Act.^[249] Fire protection has been provided by contract with the Palo Alto Fire Department since 1976.^[250]

Murder is rare on the campus though a few of the cases have been notorious including the 1974 murder of Arlis Perry in Stanford Memorial Church not solved until 2018^[251] and Theodore Streleski's murder of his professor in 1978.^[252]

In 2014, Stanford was the tenth highest in the nation in "total of reports of rape" on their main campus, with 26 reports of rape.^[253]

In Stanford's 2015 Campus Climate Survey, 4.7 percent of female undergraduates reported experiencing sexual assault as defined by the university and 32.9 percent reported experiencing sexual misconduct.^[254] According to the survey, 85% of perpetrators of misconduct were Stanford students and 80% were men.^[254] Perpetrators of sexual misconduct were frequently aided by alcohol or drugs, according to the survey: "Nearly three-fourths of the students whose responses were categorized as sexual assault indicated that the act was accomplished by a person or person taking advantage of them when they were drunk or high, according to the survey. Close to 70 percent of students who reported an experience of sexual misconduct involving nonconsensual penetration and/or oral sex indicated the same."^[254] Associated Students of Stanford and

student and alumni activists with the anti-rape group Stand with Leah criticized the survey methodology for downgrading incidents involving alcohol if students did not check two separate boxes indicating they were both intoxicated and incapacity while sexually assaulted.^[254] Reporting on the Brock Turner rape case, a reporter from *The Washington Post* analyzed campus rape reports submitted by universities to the U.S. Department of Education, and found that Stanford was one of the top ten universities in campus rapes in 2014, with 26 reported that year, but when analyzed by rapes per 1000 students, Stanford was not among the top ten.^[255]

People v. Turner

On the night of January 17–18, 2015, 22-year-old Chanel Miller, who had visited campus to attend a party at the Kappa Alpha fraternity, was sexually assaulted by Brock Turner, a freshman who had a swimming scholarship. Two graduate students witnessed the attack and intervened, catching Turner when he tried to flee and holding him down on the ground until police arrived.^[256] Stanford immediately referred the case to prosecutors and offered Miller counseling, and within two weeks had barred Turner from campus after conducting an investigation.^[257] Turner was convicted on three felony charges in March 2016 and in June 2016 he received a jail sentence of six months and was declared a sex offender, requiring him to register as such for the rest of his life; prosecutors had sought a six-year prison sentence out of the maximum 14 years that was possible.^[258] The case and the relatively lenient sentence drew nationwide attention.^[259] Two years later the judge in the case, Stanford graduate Aaron Persky, was recalled by the voters.^{[260][261]}

Joe Lonsdale

In February 2015, Elise Clougherty filed a sexual assault and harassment lawsuit against venture capitalist Joe Lonsdale.^{[262][263]} Lonsdale and Clougherty entered into a relationship in the spring of 2012 when she was a junior and he was her mentor in a Stanford entrepreneurship course.^[263] By the spring of 2013 Clougherty had broken off the relationship and filed charges at Stanford that Lonsdale had broken the Stanford policy against consensual relationships between students and faculty and that he had sexually assaulted and harassed her, which resulted in Lonsdale being banned from Stanford for 10 years.^[263] Lonsdale challenged Stanford's finding that he had sexually assaulted and harassed her and Stanford rescinded that finding and the campus ban in the fall of 2015.^[264] Clougherty withdrew her suit that fall as well.^[265]

People

As of late 2020, Stanford had 2,279 tenure-line faculty, senior fellows, center fellows, and medical center faculty.^[266]

Award laureates and scholars

Stanford's current community of scholars includes:

- 19 Nobel Prize laureates (as of October 2020, 85 affiliates in total);^[266]
- 167 members of the National Academy of Sciences;^[266]
- 109 members of National Academy of Engineering;^[266]
- 78 members of National Academy of Medicine;^[266]
- 300 members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences;^[266]
- 12 recipients of the National Medal of Science;^[266]
- 1 recipient of the National Medal of Technology;^[266]

- 4 recipients of the [National Humanities Medal](#);^[266]
- 47 members of [American Philosophical Society](#);^[266]
- 56 fellows of the [American Physics Society](#) (since 1995);^[267]
- 4 [Pulitzer Prize](#) winners;^[266]
- 33 [MacArthur Fellows](#);^[266]
- 6 [Wolf Foundation Prize](#) winners;^[266]
- 2 [ACL Lifetime Achievement Award](#) winners;^[268]
- 14 [AAAI fellows](#);^[269]
- 2 [Presidential Medal of Freedom](#) winners.^{[266][270]}

Stanford's faculty and former faculty includes [48 Nobel laureates](#),^[266] [5 Fields Medalists](#), as well as [17 winners of the Turing Award](#), the so-called "Nobel Prize in computer science," comprising one third of the awards given in its 44-year history. The university has [27 ACM fellows](#). It is also affiliated with [4 Gödel Prize winners](#), [4 Knuth Prize recipients](#), [10 IJCAI Computers and Thought Award winners](#), and about [15 Grace Murray Hopper Award winners](#) for their work in the foundations of computer science. Stanford alumni have started many companies and, according to *Forbes*, has produced the second highest number of billionaires of all universities.^{[271][272][273]}

As of 2020, 15 Stanford alumni have won the [Nobel Prize](#).^{[274][275][276][277][278]} As of 2019, 122 Stanford students or alumni have been named [Rhodes Scholars](#).^[279]

See also

- [List of universities by number of billionaire alumni](#)
- [List of colleges and universities in California](#)
- [S*](#), a collaboration between seven universities and the [Karolinska Institute](#) for training in bioinformatics and genomics
- [Stanford School](#)

Explanatory notes

1. Undergraduate school alumni who received the Turing Award:

1. [Vint Cerf](#): BS Math Stanford 1965; MS CS UCLA 1970; PhD CS UCLA 1972.^[25]
2. [Allen Newell](#): BS Physics Stanford 1949; PhD Carnegie Institute of Technology 1957.^[26]

Graduate school alumni who received the Turing Award:

1. [Martin Hellman](#): BE New York University 1966, MS Stanford University 1967, PhD Stanford University 1969, all in electrical engineering. Professor at Stanford 1971–1996.^[27]
2. [John Hopcroft](#): BS Seattle University; MS EE Stanford 1962, Phd EE Stanford 1964.^[28]
3. [Barbara Liskov](#): BSc Berkeley 1961; PhD Stanford.^[29]
4. [Raj Reddy](#): BS from Guindy College of Engineering (Madras, India) 1958; M Tech, University of New South Wales 1960; PhD Stanford 1966.^[30]
5. [Ronald Rivest](#): BA Yale 1969; PhD Stanford 1974.^[31]
6. [Robert Tarjan](#): BS Caltech 1969; MS Stanford 1971, PhD 1972.^[32]

Non-alumni former and current faculty, staff, and researchers who received the Turing Award:

1. Whitfield Diffie: BS mathematics Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1965. Visiting scholar at Stanford 2009–2010 and an affiliate from 2010–2012; currently a consulting professor at CISAC (The Center for International Security and Cooperation at Stanford University).^[33]
 2. Doug Engelbart: BS EE Oregon State University 1948; MS EE Berkeley 1953; PhD Berkeley 1955. Researcher/Director at Stanford Research Institute (SRI) 1957–1977; Director (Bootstrap Project) at Stanford University 1989–1990.^[34]
 3. Edward Feigenbaum: BS Carnegie Institute of Technology 1956, PhD Carnegie Institute of Technology 1960. Associate Professor at Stanford 1965–1968; Professor at Stanford 1969–2000; Professor Emeritus at Stanford (2000–present).^[35]
 4. Robert W. Floyd: BA 1953, BSc Physics, both from University of Chicago. Professor at Stanford (1968–1994).^[36]
 5. Sir Antony Hoare: Undergraduate at Oxford University. Visiting Professor at Stanford 1973.^[37]
 6. Alan Kay: BA/BS from University of Colorado at Boulder, PhD 1969 from University of Utah. Researcher at Stanford 1969–1971.^[38]
 7. John McCarthy: BS Math, Caltech; PhD Princeton. Assistant Professor at Stanford 1953–1955; Professor at Stanford 1962–2011.^[39]
 8. Robin Milner: BSc 1956 from Cambridge University. Researcher at Stanford University 1971–1972.^[40]
 9. Amir Pnueli: BSc Math from Technion 1962, PhD Weizmann Institute of Science 1967. Instructor at Stanford 1967; Visitor at Stanford 1970.^[41]
 10. Dana Scott: BA Berkeley 1954, PhD Princeton 1958. Associate Professor at Stanford 1963–1967.^[42]
 11. Niklaus Wirth: BS Swiss Federal Institute of Technology 1959, MSC Universite Laval, Canada, 1960; PhD Berkeley 1963. Assistant Professor at Stanford University 1963–1967.^[43]
 12. Andrew Yao: BS physics National University of Taiwan 1967; AM Physics Harvard 1969; PhD Physics, Harvard 1972; PhD CS University of Illinois Urbana–Champaign 1975. Assistant Professor at Stanford University 1976–1981; Professor at Stanford University 1982–1986.^[44]
2. It is often stated that Stanford has the largest contiguous campus in the world (or the United States)^{[73][74]} but that depends on definitions. Berry College with over 26,000 acres (40.6 sq mi; 105.2 km²), Paul Smith's College with 14,200 acres (22.2 sq mi; 57.5 km²), and the United States Air Force Academy with 18,500 acres (7,500 ha) are larger but are not usually classified as universities. Duke University at 8,610 acres (13.5 sq mi; 34.8 km²) does have more land, but it is not contiguous. However the University of the South has over 13,000 acres (20.3 sq mi; 52.6 km²).
 3. The rules governing the board have changed over time. The original 24 trustees were appointed for life in 1885 by the Stanfords as were some of the subsequent replacements. In 1899 Jane Stanford changed the maximum number of trustees from 24 to 15 and set the term of office to 10 years. On June 1, 1903, she resigned her powers as founder and the board took on its full powers. In the 1950s the board decided that 15 members was not sufficient to do all the work needed and in March 1954 petitioned the courts to raise the maximum number to 23, of whom 20 would be regular trustees serving 10-year terms and 3 would be alumni trustees serving 5-year terms. In 1970 another petition was successfully made to have the number raised to a maximum of 35 (with a minimum of 25), that all trustees would be regular trustees, and that the university president would be a trustee *ex officio*.^[95] The last original trustee, Timothy Hopkins, died in 1936; the last life trustee, Joseph D. Grant (appointed in 1891), died in 1942.^[96]

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External links

- [Official website \(https://www.stanford.edu/\)](https://www.stanford.edu/) 
 - [Stanford Athletics website \(http://www.gostanford.com/\)](http://www.gostanford.com/)
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